ELECTRIC RAPID TRANSIT.

SOLID CITIZENS OF THE WEST SIDE RIDE IN A JULIEN CAR.

The Herres are Tucked Away Under the System that is Alleged to be Economical The West Side Rapid Transit citizens who have been meeting at the Murray Hill Hotel took a ride yesterday afternoon in the only electric street car in operation in New Yorkthat run upon the Fourth avenue line by the Julien Electric Traction Company. The car came down to the Post Office just before 4 o'clock, and all of the Rapid Transit citizens who were not afraid of the wet put down the umbreilas and got aboard. Among the citizens

were Gen, Vicio, S. Van Benssalear Cruger, and Cyrus Clark, President Bracken, Secretary Tuckerman, and Mr. Coles of the Julien Company went along to boss the crew of the vehicle.

When all the Rapid Transit citizens had been helped aboard by Secretary Tuckerman's hand, and all the newsboys had been kicked off by his foot, he yanked a bell strap just as a real street car conductor would have done on a horse car. A bell jingled on the front platform. That meant "Let her go, Belgian," and the Belgian shouted something in broken English which a Fourth avenue horse car driver, who was taken along as an apprentice, interpreted into the lingo of the Bowery and hurled at the crowd. This and the jangling of a bell by Secretary Tuckerman cleared the track presently enough for a start, and the Belgian with his right hand on the brake twirled with his left a handle over a little brass dial on top of a square post set up against the dashboard, Simul-

post set up against the dashboard. Simultaneously there was a little jerk of the ear, and made of it President Bracken hastily slammed down the trap door in the floor through which he had been showing the edizens some of the bowels of the machine.

A moment later the ear, amid a chorus of "ah, there's" from the assembled multitude, lurched over the switch and out into the maintrack up Fark row, Gen, Viele made an essay toward confidential relations with a reporter whom he mistock for George Gould and the rest of the citizens gazed out of the windows with their eyes and with their ears listened to Mr. Bracken's explanation that the faint swishing noise they heard was made by the whirting brushos of the motors under the trap door.

rest of the cillens gized out of the windows with their eyes and with their ears listened to Mr. Bruckens exhibitation that the faint swishing noise they heard was made by the whirling brushes of the motors under the trap door.

As the ear lurshed again into Centre Street President Bracken touched something up in the over all one end and an incandescent light where the oil imap is in ordinary cars flashed out. He lighted another lamp at the other end and then taking down a little contrivance like a case that hung from the strap pole along the roof, lighted that, too, and showed an electric lantern for the conductor's use. Somebody asked where the electricity was.

"You're sitting on it," he said.

After he had assured everybody that there has no necessity for jumping up, he stopped on ear, and, while the passengers stood in the street and wordered, he had the young man with the Emerald broque open the lower panel on the outside of the ear, which was hung on hinges, and show the space under the seats, which was completely filled with black boxes ghout six inches square, stowed, ther on ther.

"There is stored there the energy of all the electricity that could be pumped into them in eight hours," he said, "but it couldn't hurt you, you can handle them just as safely as though they were bird cares. They can't leak, and they couldn't give shock enough to kill a fly."

Everybody jumped aboard again, and the Belgian twisted his handle around, first one way and then another an arrow hand on the dial turning with it and showing whether he was putting on a quarter, hait, three-quarters, or all of the power of the battery.

The trip was continued up the avenue to the steep hill at Eighty-sixth street, said to be the worst horse car grade in the city. There the Belgian stopped in the middle of the hill, went backward and forward, stopped and started as a place into the tunnel, and presently the white wals flow past at the rate of twenty mies an hour, and the car rocked and teetered like a hoby-horse gone mad. The servis o

street car fitted with the batteries and motor, and was built several years ago for exhibition in Europe, where it took the first prize at the Belgium Government's tests of traction systems at Antworp in 1885, and secured the adoption of the Julien system for a line in Brussels, where the cars have been successfully running for nearly a year. Ten cars are now being built for use in this city. They will be much finer than the experimental one, and will have an electric brake, steam heat and other attachments that this one does not have. They will be ready about the 1st of April, and then will be put on regular work in place of the horse cars which the Fourth avenue now runs between the Grand Central Sta-

place of the locase cars which the Fourth avenue now runs between the Grand Central Station and the Post Offics. These will be entirely new cars, but the ten horse cars they will displace will then be litted with batteries and motors and put to work in place of ten other cars, and in that way the whole rolling stock of the line will gradually be changed.

A depot for the electric cars is now being built. It will contain boilers, engines, and dynamos for the production of the electricity, and will be so fitted that, when a car comes in to have its butteries changed, the dead tatteries will be pulled out on rollers and will immediately make automatic connection with the dynames, and begin to get a new supply of power, while a set of live batteries will be rolled into the car, making automatic connection there with the motor, the car, it is claimed, being ready to start out again in no more time than would be necessary to change horses.

The system is based upon the invention, by Edmond Juden of Brussels, of an efficient storage battery. The first storage batteries made had the white and the yellow oxides of lead, which are the active agents in the batteries, gut upon plates of lead. These plates would be caten away by chemical or electrical action, leaving the oxide to bend and warn, destroying the battery. Mr. Judien invented a new compound metal which resembles type metal in appearance, and which cannot be oxidized. This he casts into a flat framework like the crossed bars of a cell window. Each frame or "grad," as it is called, is about, its inches

metal in appearance, and which cannot be oxdized. This he casts into a flat framework like
the crossed bars of a cell window. Each frame
or "grid," as it is called, is about six inches
square and a quarter of an inch thick, and the
little holes the bars make are about a
quarter of an inch square. There is
a short handle at the top of each
framework. The arrangement might be taken
for a diamulive grid from or boiler of some
sort. The holes in the grid are filled with
either white or yellow oxide of lead, making
the wholes a solid plate. Ten of the white plates
are fastened together about half an inch apart
by a bar connecting the ends of their handles,
line yellow plates are similarly fastened.
Then the bunch of yellow ones is stipped into
the bunch of white ones, each yellow plate
cecupying part of the half inch of space between the white ones. In this way the nineteen plates take up about six cubic inches of
space. Pain robber bands slipped around the
white plates prevent any plate from touching
its neighbor. This nest of plates is set down,
handles up, in a square, open-topped box of
glass or rubber, and a liquid preparation is
boured in to fill the box. This arrangement is
one call of a battery.

There are 120 cells in a street car battery.

or rubber, and a liquid preparation is sel in to fill the box. This arrangement is sel of a battery, ero are 120 cells in a street car battery, are nacked in crates like boxes of straw-cs, twenty in a crate and three crates on side of the car. Hefore they go into the bey are connected with a powerful dynashich runs electricity into them for about hours. When they will hold no more the flurns white and begins to bubble. Then arrent is shut off and the battery is ready distass. There is an arrangement of work that cuts off the current automatical the right time in cases where no one is to attend to it.

a a crass rod which makes an auto-uncerion with the two motors under When the Beigian twirts his handle has the same service that the engineer in he turns on steam or the car driver licks up his horses to make them

cells, fully charged, contain power To calls, fully charged, contain power it is claimed, to carry the six-ton car, the shary as an ordinary street dwith passengers, forty mies. It can when necessary the lorce of forty with one change of batteries a day will run eighty miles. The longest in for any car in this city is said to be live mies. The present car is built to selve mies. The present car is built to selve mies an hour. Greater speed can lead by enlarging the motor. The car to be as much under control as a lar. No special skill is needed to run it, its horses under the soats instead of mead they are managed by twiring a instead of by pulling on the lines and its

aring.

has proved its capacity for the work by ning in all sorts of weather, with all sorts cade, on the Fourth avenue line. The rail-d people are still doubtful, it is said, as to ether it is not more costly than horses. The carexperiment, the Julian Company claims, is prove that the cost of the batteries will be in \$4\$ to \$5\$ a day, as against the \$8\$ to \$9\$, ich is the cost of horses. Besides the su-

periority of a system where each car is independent of all the rest, the Julien people claim that their system is cheaper than the cable, overhead electric wire, or electric conduit systems. They also claim that their batteries will get three times as much power from a ton of coal as a locomotive can get. They are also more economically used, as there is no waste.

For one-third of the Fourth avenue line the car runs by its own weight down grades. A horse would have to trot, a cable to move, or a locomotive to use up coal down grades as well as up, but the batteries do not use an atom of energy except what goes into the motor and is exerted on the wheels.

The batteries in the street car are just the same as those which lurnish light for the Pullman vestibule trains, the Fennsylvania Railroad parlor cars, the Boston and Albany trains between this city and Boston, and for several Canadian railroads. Jay Gould's house is lit with them, and se is the Waitham watch factory and many chack under the core, and many chack under the core, and many chack under the core and many chack under the core, and many chack under the core and many chack under the care to compare the core and many chack under the care the care the core and the core and the care the care to compare the care than the care that the care that the care the

A COSMOPOLITAN ROGUE.

Adventures of the Rascal Who Sold the Mex-

teans Bogus Patti Tickets. Late in the fall of 1886 a man who represented himself to be a foreign newspaper correspondent had two interviews with Henry E. Abbey, who was managing Mme. Patti's concert tour, and Marcus R. Mayer, Mr. Abber's agent, about their methods of doing business for the famous prima donna. Two weeks be-fore Mr. Mayer was ready to leave for the City of Mexico to sell tickets for Patti's appearance there, the interviewer, calling himself Marcus 14. Mayer, began in the City of Mexico a spurious advance sale of tickets, by which he raked tims. He carried on the sale for several weeks without an announcement of it reaching this city. He left in a hurry, taking with him \$22.-000 in paper money and leaving behind \$4,600 in silver. The train he took to El Paso was stopped at every station and the passengers were scrutinized, but the swindler had so altered his appearance that he passed the or-

deal without being recognized.

Five weeks later he was back in New York. He had sold his Mexican money through an accomplice in Baltimore and Philadelphia, receiving from seventy-six to eighty cents upon the dollar. He remained in town under cover for some time, and then went to Europe. He stayed there only a few days, and came back.

Inspector Byrnes had heard of the swindler pelore, and knew that he was well known in Europe under the name of Harry Benson, Mar-

before, and knew that he was well known in Europe under the name of Harry Benson, Martin, Coster, and Montgomery. Lately the Inspector received, for the first time, Benson's photograph and an alarm from J. Monroe, Scotland Yard, in which he was informed that Benson and Ker, two notorious criminals, whose apprehension was sought on new warrants, had recently been expelled from Geneva for fraud, and were supposed to be concocting offences in another part of Europe. The circular said that Benson had also committed offences in America, and asked for information. The letter added that Benson had forfeited the license he received when discharged from prison in Great Britain, and was a ticket-of-leave man.

In Geneva Benson and Ker had obtained money on bends that had no value, taking their pay in checks to be paid in this city. They were arrested, but discharged upon a technically, and two months ago Benson came to New York for the purpose of suing a bank here for refusing to cash one of the checks that he had sent from Switzerland and presented at the bank through a correspondent. He brought with him the court record of his discharge in Switzerland and engaged a lawyer.

On Thursday morning Detectives Adams, Honley, and thillien arrested Benson at the foot of the stairs leading to his lawyer's office. But the stairs leading to his lawyer's office, lie was taken before Inspector Byrnes, and when confronted with his photograph admitted his identity and confessed that he sold the Patti tickets. Abbey and Mayer fully identified him, Inspector Byrnes, and when confronted with his photograph admitted his dentity and confessed that he sold the Patti tickets. Abbey and Mayer fully identified him, Inspector Byrnes, and when confronted with his photograph admitted his dentity and confessed that he sold the Patti tickets. Abbey and Mayer fully identified him, Inspector Byrnes, and when confronted with his photograph admitted his dentity and confessed that he sold the Patti tickets. Abbey and the prisoner to Jefferson Market Po

Mexican Consul Navarro told the Inspector yesterday that he was expecting instructions from Washington, and would go with the prisoner to Jefferson Market Police Court this merning. Benson will be turned over to the United States Commissioner.

Benson has told Inspector Byrnes what a first-class rogue he is. He says he is 41 years old, and a native of England, although he looks like an Alsatian. He speaks French, Spanish, Italian, and German. He says that during the war between Germany and France he was an editor of one of the leading French papers. He got leave to cross the Prussian lines, and he remained at Tours until the slege of Paris was over. He resigned his place on the Paris paper with money, but gambling ruined him, and caused him to be discarded by his family. He conceived the idea of going to London and raising money estensibly for the Paris sufferers, but really for himself. He called on the Lord Mayor of London, to whom he pictured the destitution of the Paris victims of the siege, and he received a personal subscription of £1,000. The Lord Mayor said he was about to go out of office and could not officially assist the young man in his charitable work, but he gave him a letter to the Prince of Wales. The Queen had led off the subscription, when Benson was discovered to be a fraud, and was arrested. The £1,000 given to him by the Lord Mayor was taken from him, and he was sentenced to prison for a year. He saturated his clothing with benzine and set fire to himself in his cell. He came very near losing his life, and suffered jut that left him a cripple and cause him p in to its "ay.

After serving his year's esstence answered an advertisement in a London rail consultation. And he got a reply from a man. a "Ger, who said that he preferred to have a c e work for him. Ker was running a news: er pur-

After serving his year a sentence an advertisement in a Lon-Jon ray or a clerk at £5 a week. He wrote that i w. cripple and he got a reply from a man. 2 Ker, who said that he preferred to have a cr. c work for him. Ker was running a news) er purporting to give inside news on turf matters. After Benson had been in Ker's employ awhile he saw that Ker was a fraud. He noticed that people sont letters to Ker, enclosing money for 'tips,' and that Ker did not a swer the letters. Benson sent a letter himself, and, receiving no answer, spoke to Ker about it, at the same time asking him for an incre. se of wages. Ker took him in as partner. A foolish foreign countess, living in Scotland, and devoted to turf speculations, fell into the hands of Ker and Benson, and they got \$55,000 of her money. Then she came to London and swore out warrants for their arrest, offering a reward of £2,000 for them. The big reward proved a bait to some Scotland Yard detectives—the yard was then in had odor—and the rascals were arrested. They were astonished, as they imagined themselves fully protected by Scotland Yard. Benson said that three Scotland Yard men—Meiklejohn. Drescowitz, and Palmer—were in collusion with them. The English authorities would not helleve Benson until he produced a series of letters, which clearly showed the detectives complicity in the race-track swindling scheme. Benson and Ker were each sentonced to fitteen years' imprisonment. Their employees got ton years each, and the detectives, who were implicated in other fraudulent schemes, got four years apiece, Benson served seven and a half years, when he was discharged with a Brussels for selling spurious news to the European press. He was discharged on nominabati, and came to this city to develop the Patti swindle.

A HUSBAND'S INSANE FREAK.

Brutally Butchering his Wife While Out

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 13.—The terrible nurder, ten days ago, in Northampton county, Va., is still the one theme of public interest on the lower peninsula. William C. Duer, who served in the Confederate army during the served in the Confederate army during the war, killed his wife while riding with her and their two children in a carriage on the public road. Duer had recently been troubled with his head, and on that account left Onancock. In Accomack county, and took up his residence temporarily with his brother at Bell Havon. Northampton county. He became better, and talked of going back to Onancock.

On the day of the nurder he took his wife and two smail children in a buggy, and started for Wardtown to see some friends. On the way they passed through a dense wood, and Mrs. Duer remarked that she and her children would not go back to Onancock; if she did she would not go back to Onancock; if she did she would not go back to Onancock; if she did she would not go back to Onancock; if she did she would not go back to Onancock; if she did she would not go back to Onancock; if she did she would not go salive. Duer at once began to rave like a madman, drew his pocket knife, and selzed Mrs. Duer, who valuly screamed for help. There was no one near, and despite her pleadings Duer stabbed her in the breast and cut her throat. The woman, covered with blood, jumped from the buggy and fell to the ground. She was almost lifeless, and Duer julled her back into the carriage and drove to Wardtown, where he surrendered himself to an officer. His wife by this time was dond.

Duer was taken to Eastville and locked in jail. When seen by a reporter on Wednesday he seemed perfectly rational, and expressed great sorrow at his crime and regret at his misfortune. He manifests great anxiety and love for his children, the youngest of whom is only 18 months old.

The knile with which the murder was committed has not been found. The two children in the buggy, when Duer made no effort to injure, were covered with blood. The murderer is 45 years of age, and has six small children. war, killed his wife while riding with her and

Mrs. Ammon Bather Likes Jail.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 13 .- Mrs. Josephine Am

SUPT. WALMSLEY A BEAR SOME OF THE THINGS THE GIRLS SAY

HE WANTED TO DO. He Would Tear Down the Paper Lace Car-ians About the Leoms, Take Away the Locking Classes, and Patt Off their Bus-tics, if He Had Ris Way in the Mill.

"I'll starve before I'll go and ask that Walmsley for a job," said a bright-looking mill lips pouting and her dark eyes flashing as she spoke. The same sentiments were expressed by scores of the strikers from Millionaire Clark's huge mill on the east bank of the Pas saic. The words were drawn out by the report of the committee which called upon William

Clark, the head of the concern.

Four nicely dressed and intelligent young nen from the carding department found Mr. Clark yesterday morning in the office of the Newark mill, and were received by him kindly as he sat at his desk. He told them that he had read the request made by the strikers, as published in the namers and asked them to state to him definitely their grievances and their wants. The committee then recited some of the complaints made against Walmsley by the men and girls under him, and then requested Mr. Clark to place Mr. Walmsley in some other department with somebody over him who would see that he did not attempt to make slaves of the girls. They did not ask for his removal from the mill but merely for a conhe could understand the difference between American institutions and habits and those which he had been accustomed to where he came from.

Mr. Clark listoned patiently until the case was fully stated, and then positively refused to remove Walmsley. Furthermore, he said that the girls should have observed the rules posted the girls should have conserved their grievances against the overseer to the company before they guit work. The strikers should have come to him before they made such a radical move. The committee answered that they had no thought of seeing Mr. Clark for a month, as they believed that he was on his way to Bermuda. Mr. Clark remarked that none of the girls had come to see him about the trouble since his return, and the spokesman said that the committee represented the girls as well as the men. He called Mr. Clark's attention to the fact that John Spillane, who left on account of Walmsley's overbearing manner, had worked faithfully for the company for seventeen years, and had never made or encountered any trouble before. They spoke also of the harmony and kind Jeeling always oxisting between the company and its employees, and reminded him that this was the first serious trouble that had ever occurred.

Mr. Clark finally said that the men and girls had summarily discharged themselves without following the rules and presenting their grievances to the company. They could come back if they chape, not as a body of strikers, but as individuals. They could regain their places by applying for them to Herbert Walmsley. Mr. Clark acted as though it was a matter of indifference to the company whether the strikers did this or not, and said that he could close up the Kearny mill for a year if necessary.

The idea of applying to the hated Walmsley for work was too strong a dose for the striking girls, and they scouted it when the committee made its report, informally, to a few of them. The report will be embodied in writing, and read at a meeting in Elberon Hall to-day,

One of the girls said yesterday that the first real row occurred a week ago when Walmsley accused a girl of looking out of the window and speaking to a man who was passing. She denied it, and he toid her to leave the mill, while he was out of the room writing a pass for her so she could leave the mill, while he was out of the room writing a pass for her so she

and can't make drabs of us. He can't dictate to us whether we shall wear bangs and bustles or not."

Superistendent Walmsley denies all of the charges of pushing and striking the girls, and says that he has merely done his duty in improving the lax discipline of the department under his charge. He will not answer questions about his contract with the company, but some of the strikers say they have proof that he was brought to this country under contract, is violation of the Federal law.

Mr. William Clark said yesterday that there had been no applications for the places of the strikers and no attempt to fill them. No hands would be engaged until the building and repairs across the river were completed. The strikers ridicule the idea of closing up the Kearny mill, and say that unless the obnoxious superintendent is removed the spinners will leave, and the strike will extend to the Newark mills if it is necessary to accomplish their purpose. As it is, they say no carders will permit themselves to be transferred from the Newark mills te the places left vacant by the strikers.

HE SWAPPED HIS WIFE.

Two Texas Men Arrange a Trade which Lands Them Both in Jall. BELTON, Tex., Jan. 13 .- There was released

from the county jail to-day a woman whose present name is Johns. She is charged with bigamy. Twelve months ago she was the wife of one Privett, and lived with him on a farm near this city. They had for a neighbor on the same farm a man named Johns, All are foreigners. Mrs. Privett and Johns became enamored of each other, and Johns proposed an exchange with Privett for his wife. The trade
was satisfactorily made, and Mrs. Privett betook herself to the domicile of Johns.

The facts became known to the Grand Jury,
and the parties to the transaction were indicted.
Privett was convicted and is now in the penitentiary. Johns was also convicted. He has
served out his sentence in the county jail. The
woman managed to escape to Williamson
county, where she met Johns after he had
served his sentence and was married to him in
due form of law. Being discovered a few days
ago, she was arrested and brought here. Her
husband accompanied her, and by his pathetic
appeals prevailed upon the Judge to fix her ball
at \$100. He succeeded in giving the bond today by working upon the sympathies of the
officers of the court, nearly all of whom signed
the ball bond. same farm a man named Johns. All are for-

A Tax Collector \$5,000 Short. Oswego, Jan. 13 .- Ex-City Tax Collector Dennis Murphy is about \$5,000 short in his accounts with the city, and has made a general counts with the city, and has made a general assignment of his boot and shoe business in this city and Oswego Falls, making the city his first preferred creditor. The shortage was caused by his carrying along the tuxes of a large number of persons for a small percentage and they not paying as agreed. His assets are about \$15,000, so the city will probably lose nothing.

A Detaulting Official Returns.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Jan. 13.-Ex-Register Wills Pfiffer, who left here last week after the discovery that his accounts were \$8,000 short, returned from New York last night, having been there and in Canada during his absence. He was induced to come back by his brother and several friends, who met him in New York, He will adjust his shortage to-day, and in that event his bondsmen will not proceeded him. A Gang of Thieves Gathered In.

LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 13 .- Detectives last week

LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 13.—Detectives last week arrested Jones Slater, near Texarkans, who confessed and gave the names of thirteen men whom he connected with the robbery at Deming, N. M. and the ones near Houston Tex. and tienon. Ark The leader of the gang was Rube Burrows, at present with the brother James Burrows, in Alabama. Four of the gang are in Missouri, two in Texas, and two in Tennessee. Yesterday all were arrested. Slater told where \$20,000 and other valuables were hidden, but only a portion was recovered by the officers. CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 13 .- " Grandma Garfield." as President Garfield's mother is called by those who know her, is ill at the old homestsad at Mentor. She wants to see "Jimmy," as she terms her dead son, and it is thought her end is drawing ness, as she is very aged.

THE ENIGHTS OF LABOR IN QUEBEC. Collapse of the Strike-Cardinal Touch

QUEBEC, Jan. 13 .- The failure of the strik ing printers belonging to the Knights of Labor is now certain. The newspapers that were forced to suspend publication have reappeared, while those that were only able to print half sheets and single editions are now published in their ordinary form. A large number of the Knights still hold out, but they must either withdraw their demands or seek employment elsewhere. The offices here are, many of them, exceedingly short-handed, but they will contrive to pull through until the arrival of printers from Belgium, who have been sent for to

replace the strikers.

The actual cause of the failure of the strike is Cardinal Taschereau's opposition to the Knights. It is believed to be at his suggestion that the leading French-Canadian publishers of the city cabled for Belgian printers, who are said to be ready to work for \$5 a week. Since the suspension of the Cardinal's condemnation of the Knights a year ago or more demnation of the Knights a year ago or more recruiting for the Knights has gone on activorily in this city, and it is said there are now 10,000 of them here. They include most of the factory operatives, and if the strike of the printers had succeeded, the former were all to have struck for the nine hours per day, instead of ten, without any corresponding decrease in wages. Nearly all the city backmen, mechanics, and ship laborers have enrolled themselves in the order. There are a number of different local assemblies here, that of the printers now on strike being the Franklin Assembly, into which the typographical unions have practically merged.

in the order. There are a number of different local assembles here, that of the printers now on strike being the Franklin Assembly, into which the typographical unions have practically merged.

The influence possessed by the Quebec Raights may be judged of from the fact that they control two of the three parliamentary divisions of the city—Quebec east and west-and are now contemplating such a part in the approaching municipal elections as will give them a perfect control of the next City Council.

This growing influence of the Knights must have been particularly galling to Cardinal Taschereau, especially as it has been openly proclaimed by their leaders and iriends that despite his opposition, they had the approval of the Church. His Eminence and his clerry were well aware that it was the success of Cardinal Gibbone's mission to Rome that gave the recent impetus to the spread of the order among the Roman Catholic population of Quebec. The strike afforded them an opportunity of counteracting it so far as their own flock was concerned. Hence Cardinal Taschereau's pastoral of Sunday last, the way for which was paved by articles which appeared in the clerical papers of the city last week, pointing out that the svil effects of the existing strike were evidences of the wisdom displayed by his Eminence in his pronouncements against the order, and regretting that Cardinal Gibbons had seen fit to adopt a contrary course.

The apparent purpose of the pastoral was to correct the idea that Rome had approved to-crity, says his Eminence, and one that has been condemnation has been simply suspended, there is a wide difference. He reminds the Knights of Labor. Between an approved society, says his Eminence, and one that has been condemnation should nold themselves in readiness to leave the order when called upon by the Church to do so. To the priests are adde: "Urge such of your people as ask you for advice not to join the society, or if they are aiready withdrawn from the Cardinal Theorems. The principal stand against the ecc

tion of the Knights. But he is an austers and authoritative churchman, and comes of a family which has some of the bluest blood of old France in its voins, whose Canadian members have nearly all been Judges or members of Parliament.

The rector of St. Patrick's Church read the pastoral without comment. Meanwhile the printers still out on strike and their companon Knights have formed a cooperative printing company to publish a French labor organicalled L'Artisan. By this means they confidently count upon bringing the recalcitrant newspaper offices into line with them, or making a serious inroad upon their circulation among the working people by what will practically amount to a system of boyootting.

RIG STRIKE IN NORTH ADAMS.

The Lasters Quit Work. Threwing Thensands of Exployees Out of Werk.

North Adams, Jan. 13.—Thousands of employees were thrown out of work to-day because of the strike of lasters in all the shoe shops here. The strike was inaugurated this morning, when the lasters refused to go into the C. T. Sampson Manufacturing Company's shop because of a refusal to advance prices on all grades of work ten cents per case. This company employs about 400 hands, and the company employs about 400 hands, and the annual pay roll is about \$500,000. It turned out 14,000 cases of shoes last year. It is the same concern that imported Chinamen a number of years ago, when the Crispin Society made exorbitant demands on them, then breaking up the society in New England. The strikers demand the same prices as are received by the workmen in Lyan and Brockton. The new lists were submitted to the manufacturers early in the week, and all the concerns refused them. The workmen went out of Sampson's shop first, after finishing the work is hand, the other shops following suit.

This is the first serious labor trouble the town has had. The workmen who have stopped the wheels of the manufacturers have been making, at old prices, from \$16 to \$20 weekly. The manufacturers say it costs sixty cents more a case to manufacture here than in Lyan or Brockton, because of the extra ceartage and freight of raw material and finished goods. In those cities manufacturers can buy, all ready for use, soles for shoes, while here they must watch the markets, and buy from one to ten thousand sides of sole leather, according to the state of the market and the demand for their shoes, thus locking up a large amount of capital in addition to the extra cost of manufacturing. The strikers are holding meetings continually, and are orderly. The strike was ordered by their superior lodge in Boston. The manufacturers will fight, even refusing to start the shops if necessary. annual pay roll is about \$500,000. It turned

TO PREVENT STRIKES

A Big Stove Manufacturing Firm Proposes Partial Co-speration.

ALBANY, Jan. 13 .- Rathbone, Sard & Co. one of the biggest stove manufacturing firms in the country, made a proposition to men to go into partial cooperation for the next year. The men have not yet acted on the proposition, but they are inclined to accept it. At present part of the works are closed for an inventory. If the men accept the proposition it will go into effect at once. One of the members of the firm said:

"It is well known that in 1885 our employees suffered greatly from the effects of a prolonged strike. In 1886, also, strikes and lockouts effected considerable pecuniary loss to the men, and in 1887 we paid in wages \$70,000 less than in the preceding years, notwithstanding the fact that the men were working at an advance of about 10 per cent. over wages in previous years. Desiring to have matters run along smoothly between our employees and ourselves, a meeting of the moulders was called for a conference with us, that we might exchange views on plans for the coming year. Our proposal is that there shall be no reduction or advance in the wages paid last fail, which were acceptable to all the employees; there shall be no lockouts or strikes; no discrimination shall be made against any man because he is a member of any organization, and all minor grievances shall be referred to a shop committee. Ten per cent, of the wages of the men shall be retained until the end of the year to insure the fulfiment of this agreement. If the employees enter into a strike within that time the amount retained shall be forfeited by them, and if the firm make a lockout they are to pay to each moulder an amount equal to that portion of his wages held back." "It is well known that in 1885 our employees

New York Bricklayers in Besten. Boston, Jan. 13 .- At this morning's ses-

sion of the Bricklayers' Convention in New Era Hall the Chairman of the delegation from the building trades of New York, Jersey City, and building trades of New York, Jersey City, and Brooklyn expressed himself as well pleased with the reception tendered the delegation, and with the opportunity to bring his case before the convention. The case was referred to the sub-committee having the matter in charge, and they reported in favor of complying with the request of the building trades delegation, which is to have the bricklayers refuse to lay bricks for any man who would employ non-union men during a sirike. The delegation leaves to night for New York, and straightway on its return will report to its respective associations the action of the convention.

GREENBACK-CURSED PERU.

BREAD IN THE TOWNS. The People Said to be Bioting in Lima and Attacking the Houses of the Money Lend-ers-Distress Through the Provinces. PANAMA, Jan. 5 .- The greenback question n Lima has reached an alarming stage. There is no confidence in the paper being bought up,

and there is no sliver in the country. Therefore matters are in a bad plight. Ecuador is meditating the seigure of the northern part of Peru. Peruvians who reside there, it is said, would be pleased to change their nationality,
A letter dated Callao, Dec. 17, says: "In-

ense excitement has reigned in Lima and Callao owing to the paper currency continuing to decrease in value. Disorders have resulted in the market places and the streets, and regular panie occurred." A Lima letter says:

The monetary crisis continues, and there is not the least appearance of escape from the abysm in which our economic system has been submerged by a series of financial disasters.

"The market places and provision shops are scenes of the most painful events. We have seen women trying to buy food with ten and twenty sole notes, and no one would receive them in payment. The streets had to be patrolled in Lima and strong squads of soldiers

patrolled in Lima and strong squads of soldiers stationed in the markets to prevent people attempting acts of violence against those who refused to sell for paper money.

"A meeting in reference to the notes was held in the main square in Lima on Dec. 14. Pickets of armed police were stationed at the four corners of the square. One of these pickets was molested by some boys and some drunken men. The police, who finally became earaged, fired and wounded several boys.

"Among the various incidents of the trouble was the appearance of a number of people in front of the house of Engismund Jacoby, an extensive money dealer. Stones were thrown at the windows and balconies of his residence, but a patrol soon appeared and drove the rioters off.

"On Doe 10 there was not a single money." On Dec. 10 there was not a single money

"On Dec. 10 there was not a single money changer or business house in Lima selling silver soles for paper money. The money changer in Lima kept their places closed in consequence of the violent manner in which they were spoken of at the meeting in Plaza de Armas in Lima.

"When a crowd formed round the palace, President Caceres spoke from one of the balconies, and assured all present that the Government was doing everything possible to remove the causes of alarm, and to redstablish confidence.

"In Ascope, in the north of Peru, trouble was feared, as the business houses all refused to sell for paper currency.

"In Truille alarm has also been occasioned by the same cause, and the holders of notes are in a pante. Almost all the ratall stores have been closed, and the bakers have stopped baking because the holders of flour will only sell for silver dollars, while the bakers only hold notes, and the greater part of these are in halves.

"Fears were entertained of a rising at Ascope, but the Prefect exercised great vigilance, and succeeded in borrowing 40,000 good soles notes, with which he is changing the half notes for the poor people.

"In the main market in Lima there are 1,800

with which he is changing the there are 1,800 the poor people.

"In the main market in Lima there are 1,800 stalls, Of this number 1,300 were closed on Dec. 15.
"The steeples of the churches were occupied

notes and do all their business in private I O U's payable on presentation.

"Mr. Antonio Novack, an Austrian residing in Callao, and the possessor of some \$500 in paper, became so disgusted with the arguments respecting the value of the money that he called a few friends to witness the destruction of it by fire, while he took a vow to never receive another cent in paper.

"Disorders have occurred at Huancavelica, and the acting Prefect, Señor Apolinario Zuñiga, and the Treasurer, Señor Isidro Sanchez, have been murdered."

HOME RULE IN HALIFAX.

A Great Meeting for Esmonde and a Stirring Letter from Archbishop O'Brien.

HALIPAX, Jan. 13 .- Sir Thomas Gratton Esmonde, M. P., addressed a large audience in the Academy of Music here last night on the nome rule question. Senator Power presided at the meeting. Speeches in sympathy with the agitation, and predictions that home rule would soon be secured were delivered by the Chairman, Hon. A. G. Jones, M. P.: T. E. Kenny, M. P.; Provincial Secretary Fielding, Dr. Farrell, Mayor O'Mullen, and Aldermen Lyons and O'Brien. At the conclusion of the

To help fight coercion I enclose a check for £40

The Trial of Peter Coffee.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 13 .- The trial of Peter Coffee for the murder of Station Agent Way at Stony Creek last May was continued to-day on the criminal side of the Superior Court before Judge Torrance.

George Eager, the engineer; Thomas Cronin the fireman; and George Koane, the conductor, with Frank Spencer, James Kane, and Herman Coates, brakemen, on the train which ran over Way's body, testifled as to picking up the body after it had been run over and mangled. Their testimony showed pretty conclusively that the body was cold; that it was free from the nervous twitchings neticeable on the bodies of persons killed by the cars; that there was very little blood found on the engine, the dead man's clothing, or the ground where the body lay, and that there was no money in the pecketbook found in the dead man's vest pecket.

Solomon Russell, a brakeman on an accommodation twice the second control of the control of body after it had been run over and mangled.

pocket.
Solomon Russell, a brakeman on an accommodation train, testifled that he saw Coffee at the Stony Creek station the next morning. In response to inquiries as to the manner of Way's death, Coffee said: "Suicide be d—d! I saw him two minutes before his death." He also said that he knew about Way's death, and would tell for \$1,000. Coffee was under the influence of liquor, but seemed to know what he was about.

was about.

Edward Russell corroborated the foregoing testimony. Howd and William Howd, with whom Way boarded, testified that Way generally carried considerable money, but that his pocketbook was empty when taken from his body.

Alleging Another's Guilt on the Scaffeld, WEST UNION, Iowa, Jan. 13. - Henry Schmidt was hung at this place this morning for the murder of Lucreti Peck, Sept. 4, 1886. The drop fell at 10:36, and in 6% minutes The drop fell at 10:36, and in 6% minutes Schmidt was dead. His neck was broken, and he died without a struggle.

The morning was bitterly cold, and a cutting wind was blowing when the officers and prisoner appeared upon the scaffold. In addressing the spectators Schmidt said he wissed all to know that he admitted the commission of the crime, but charged that Ellison T. Smith instigated it and killed Peck himself, Schmidt having previously killed Laonard.

Ellison T. Smith, who was tried for the same crime on Schmidt's confession and was acquitted, hus gone to Kansas.

Great Gale in Northern New York, WATERTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 13 .- Few persons in this locality slept peacefully through last night. The wind became high at about 1 o'clock, and increased to a velocity of forty or fifty miles an hour at times this morning. The fifty miles an hour at times this morning. The roof of Babcock's wagon factory was completely torn off, numerous chimneys were blown down signs were carried away, and other slight damage was done. At the County House and insane Asylum the himates were frightened by an alarm of firs, caused by a burning chimney, and huddled together in the corridors. The force of the wind carried the hames from the chimney a long distance, and the chimney as subsequently blown down. A lady in a hotel narrowly escaped death from the bricks from a large chimney, which crashed through the roof into her bedroom.

Quaking Souls in Nicaragua.

PANAMA, Jan. 5 .- The Pais of Nicaragua of Dec. 8 published the following: "We are still under the influence of the alarm caused by the earthquake of Oct. 11 and the others which folearthquake of Oct. It and the others which for-lowed. For this reason all will readily under-stand that our citizens have been in a state of uncertainty and agritation since Monday last, when the earthquakes first commenced, and some of which have been sharp and prolonged. In all there had been upward of forty shakes up to 2 o'clock yesterday morning, since which hour no more have been experienced. A PAMOUS OLD HOSTELRY.

fale of a Hotel where Washington THE PAPER MONEY WILL NOT BUY Lafayette were Entertained.

The old Passaic Hotel of Paterson has just been purchased by J. P. Vreeland, a flour merchant, for \$16,000. The sum of \$23,000 was refused for the same property more than a quarter of a century ago. In the year 1791 there were only ten buildings and one church on the ground now occupied by the city of Paterson. The Passaic Hotel is one of these buildings and the other is the Benson house, a stone structure in Water street, a short distance from the hotel, which was built in 1770. A great freshet in 1810 swept a part of the hotel away, but the part that remains is the same as it was when originally erected. The exact date of its erection is not known. It was certainly twenty-five years old at the time of the outbreak of the war of the Revolution. During that war it was kept by Jacob Van Winkle, the great-grandfather of John E. Van Winkle, a wealthy machinist now living in Broadway, Paterson. It stood right in the centre of active military operations, and Jacob Van Winkle had the honor of performing the part of host to Washington, Lafayette, and other distinguished men. When Lafayette revisited this country, in 1824, although forty years had clapsed, he remembered every room and hall, and recognized even some of the furniture, portions of which remain to this day. Lafayette told, in the presence of men now living, how he had been entertained in that house and related some of the events that had occurred while he was there. One of the questions that Lafayette asked was what had become of the "big-headed man?" This was Peter Van Winkle, the son of the proprietor. In the diarry of one of Washington's staff officers it was noted that Peter was then 27 years old, that his body was 27 inches long, and that his face, from the upper part of his forchead to the end of his chin, measured 27 inches, He was never able to stand up, but his faculties were not much impaired. When Gen. Washington asked him whether he was a Whig or a Tory, he said truthfully that he had never taken an active part on either side.

The speech which Lafayette made to the crowd from the piazza has been handed down as follows:

"The recollections of Totowa and the enjoyments of Paterson: May this happy, populous. the part of host to Washington, Lafayette,

as follows:

"The recollections of Totown and the enjoyments of Paterson: May this happy, populous, manufacturing town more and more bear witness to the superbrity of republican institutions and the blessings of freedom, equal rights, and self-government.

At the time of Lafayette's visit the hotel was kept by Gen, Abram Godwin, who made it a favorite resort for fishermen, for fishing was excellent in the Passaic River, that ran just back of the hotel, in those old days.

Now there are a dozen bridges spanning the Passaic at Paterson. In those days there was hut one, and it crossed the river at the hotel. This bridge was swept away in the freshet of 1810. The nearest bridge was at Belleville, Uriah Van Riper, who happened to be on the fide of the river opposite his residence at the moment of the destruction of the bridge, although he could almost hit his honse with a stone, had to go around by the way of Belleville to get home, which was a two hours' drive. The hotel now consists of hardly anything but a barroom and a few rooms for transient guests. But the rooms remain just the same as they were before the Revolutionary war. There is the same wide plazza, with its wooden drecian columns, the old-fashioned, wide entrance, the quaint parlor, and the large and inviting barroom. It has passed through many changes, but there are some things about the building that were unquestionably there a century or more ago. It is said that the new owner will make an effort to restore the place to its ancient character and shape, and run it as a first-class, old-fashioned hostely.

At an adjourned annual meeting of the Society of Plymouth Church last night, the salary of the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, the temporary pastor, was fixed at the rate of \$6,500 a year. A letter was read at the prayer meeting by Dr. Abbott from the Queen Street Congregational Church of Wolverhampton, England of which the Rev. Mr. Berry, who declined the call to the Plymouth pulpit, is paster. It was addressed to the members of Plymouth Church. and set forth that while Mr. Berry's flock reand sot forth that while Mr. Berry's fleck repoliced that he had decided to remain among
them, much sympathy was felt for Plymouth
Church in its disappointment. The letter ends:
"Brought by these events so near each other,
may we not hope that, animated by a like spirit,
there shall continue to go forth from the puljets of both churches a gospel as simple, clear,
living, and true as that by which they are now
known. We jray that the Gracious Father
may guide you in the great task of selecting a
suitable successor to Henry Ward Beecher and
that you may soon find the man."

He Might Well Be Ashamed.

Edward Sheridan of 235 Fay avenue, Elizabeth, was arrested yesterday for violation of the health code, and would have been sent to jail but for the representations of the Overseer of the Poor that his wife and children would become a charge on the county if he were imprisoned. On Dec. 30 one of his children died of diphtheria. Its life was insured in one of the installment insurance companies, and a payment of \$17 was made to the father. He got the money from the main office in Newark and at once went on a spree. Next day he awoke with but twenty cents in his pockets, and he says he was ashamed to go home. Meanwhile the child remained unburied, and the mother anxiously awaited his return with the mother anxiously awaited his return with the money. Three days after the child died it was buried at the expense of the county by Health Inspector Reeve. Sheridan was not seen until yesterday, and it is said that he did not go home for more than ten days after his spree. He is a lather and can make good wages if he chooses to work.

The "Bank" Closes when the Banker Dies, The Italian colony of Mulberry Bend and the neighboring streets is greatly concerned at the temporary closing of the Banca Bergamini, 15 Centre street. The bank was run by Emiliano P. Bergamini, who died on Dec. 23. Since his death the bank has been practically closed. It was said that lawyers practically closed. It was said that havyers advised his widow to keep the bank closed until the will of the dead banker was probated. It is stated that the will left everything to his widow and his daughters by a former marriage. As one of these daughters is now in Naples, her consent to offer the will for probate was asked for by cable. It is said that the was asked for by cable. It is said that the bank has \$125,000 of deposits. The doors have been besieged by the anxious depositors.

Mrs. Burrall Must Pay the Rill

The somewhat celebrated case of the board bill of Mrs. Fredericks Burrall, which she ran up at the Brevoort House in 1886, came to an abrupt and in Part III., Supreme Court, yesterday. A judgment by default was given to Mr. Octavius B. Libbey, proprietor of the hotel, for the full amount of the bill, \$2.479.92. Mrs. Burrall put up at the Brevoort House in great style, occupying rooms 25, 26, and 27 on the second floor, with her young son, while the rest of her establishment, consisting of a pug dog and a maid and walet, had rooms \$2 and \$3 and \$3.50 re nine months' board she had already paid \$5.875.

They Want to be Firemen.

The physical examination of sixty-two candidates for places in the Fire Department will begin this morning in the gymnasium at 6 East Twenty-eighth street. Among the tests will be climbing poies, putting up 50-pound dumb bells, hand-over-hand mounting of lad-ders, the rescue drill, carrying off the injured, foot races, the tug of war, and tests of various muscles. The examination will be conducted by Chief Bonner, Inspector Byrnes, and Secre-tary Philips. Those who score 60 marks will have their minds under the microscope next.

Herman Lucas, a German, 23 years old, a gilder by trade, who said he lived at 89 Fulton street, Brooklyn, began preaching and singing in German and Latin late yesterday afternoon. on the ley steps of the City Hall. In an un-guarded moment he slipped and fell backward, receiving severe contusions from the harsh and unyielding stone steps. He continued his ex-hortations and psalm singing on his back. He was taken to Chambers Street Hospital, and was pronounced not dangerously hurt.

A Forger Pleads Guilty.

Charles C. Froude was arrested in Pine street yesterday, and at the Tombs Police Court was charged with forgery. He pleaded guilty and was committed for trial. The police say that Fronde came here from Germany fifteen years ago and has served time in Sing Sing for forgery. When arrested he had under his arms a pair of stolen vases, and in his pockets were black checks. blank checks.

Annie Summerville a Pirate'Again, Annie Summerville, the burlesque actress,

made her reappearance last night at the Bijou resulted in her victory in her divorce suit against Edward Chapman. She is disposed to ridicule the threats of Lillie Snow, the co-respondent in the suit, to have her arrested for libel. No warrant was served upon Miss Sum-merville last night.

PAXINE Ague,

TRADE TRADE Last HARK.

PAXINE is the result of the best efforts of several prominent physicians and chemists. The ingredients are received by the profession as the most powerful and effective ted by the profession as the most powerful and effective ted by the profession and the most powerful and effective ted by the profession of the disease peculiar commended. It is effected operating on the disease peculiar conjective ted by the profession only, without infaming healthy organs. Physician prescribe and recommend Pavine in the above stated complaints, and we are constantly receiving the highest encomiums as to its merris. Paxine is sold by druggists or continuous as to its merris. Paxine is sold by druggists or continuous as to its merris. Paxine is sold by druggists, or continuous as to its merris. Paxine is sold by druggists, or continuous as to its merris. Paxine is sold by druggists or continuous as to its merris. Paxine is sold by druggists or continuous as to its merris. Paxine is sold by druggists, or continuous as to its merris. Paxine is sold by druggists, or continuous as to its merris. Paxine is sold by druggists, or continuous as to its merris. Paxine is sold by druggists, or continuous as to its merris.

A VERY HAPPY EVENT.

other contributions are the most students are the most students case. No eactor oil required in appearance and taste they resemble condy. Sold by all first class structures, the contribution of the condy are the contributions of the contribution in place of silver.
The Dennis Mfg. Co. (Limited), 20 Vosey St. N. Y.

TAKES HIS BISHOP TO COURT.

The Rev. Dr. Maury Appeals From the Judge ment of Bishop Potter.

The Rev. Dr. Mylton Maury has obtained from Judge Andrews a writ of certifrari for the review of the judgment of Bishop Potter of the Protostant Episcopal Church, dissolving the pastoral relations which existed between the Rev. Dr. Maury and St. James parish at Goshen. Dr. Maury has also obtained a stay of the judg-

ment of the Bishop, The Bishop's judgment was given in proceedings taken by certain persons who declared themselves to be wardens and vestrymen of St. James parish for the dissolution of the relations existing between them and Dr. Maury.

The rector and his parish could not agree upon the terms of the dissolution, and a paper was filed by the vestrymen containing charges against the rector, which he himself says were sufficient to justify ais dismissal if they were true. But he denied them in toto. What the exact nature of the charges was does not appear from the papers in court, and the parties are relicent. These charges were withdrawn, and the Bishop, in his judgment, states that he makes it without reference to the charges.

Dr. Maury contends that with the withdrawal of the charges the authority of the Bishop ceased. He says no evidence whatever was referred to by the Bishop, and no cause was assigned for his action. John W. Weed appeared for the rector. ings taken by certain persons who declared

PERHAPS SHE ONLY YAWNED.

A Jury Wouldn't Give Miss Dunn a Verdict Against Her Dentist.

Margaret Dunn, a handsome girl of 23 years, is suing Ferdinand Hasbrouck, a dentist of 1,218 Broadway, to recover damages for alleged majoractice upon her jaws by one of the defendant's assistants. The case was tried yesterday in Judge Gorman's court. The defendant did not dispute the allegation that defendant did not dispute the allegation that Dentist Wooster extracted two teeth from the rows of pearls in the fair plaintiff's mouth in December, 1885, but he did declare that the inconvenience she had since suffered was not due to bungling work. Drs. Ferdinand, Taylor, and Weed, for the plaintiff, thought that Dentist Wooster had broken her jaw, and thus caused her difficulty in eating and speaking, while Drs. Stimson and Bryant thought, after looking into her mouth, that the injury could not have been inflicted in the manner claimed, but was due to yawning, laughing, or biting on but was due to yawning, laughing, or biting or some hard substance. The jury gave a verdict for the defendant.

Frank Schubert, 31 years of age, lives with his wife and four small children at 141 West street. He is opposed to work, and has recently lived by imposing upon the credulity of charitably inclined persons. He called on Mr. Haslocker of 73 Pine street recently, and with tears in his eyes told a harrowing tale of abject want. He got \$5. On Dec. 30 he got \$5 from Miss Frances C. Nixon of the New York Asso-ciation for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor. He asked for coal also, and gave his address as in Twenty-sixth street near first avenue. When the coal was delivered Schu-bert could not be found, and this led to his ar-rest yesterday. Judge White, at Jefferson Market Police Court, held the prisoner in \$300 for exemunation. or examination.

A Club With a Purpose

The Reform Club has filed its certificate of incorporation. Its incorators are Anson Phelps Stokes, Geo. Haven Putnam, Russell Sturgis, Everett P. Wheeler, Ira Bursley, Constant A. Andrews, Robert B. Roosevelt, Eugene G. Blackford, Wm. M. Ivins, Daniel H. Chamberlain, lord, Wm. M. Ivins, Daniel H. Chamberlain, R. R. Bowker. John C. Lloyd, Henry B. B. Stapler, Edward P. Doyle, Robert G. Munroe, John De Witt Warner, E. L. Godkin, and E. J. Donnell. The objects of the club are to promote such economic and political reforms as may be most conducted to the general good of the people of the United States in their national, State, or municipal governments, and to maintain a club house baving a library, reading room, and publication office for the distribution of the publications of the club.

Putent Medicine Men Fail.

Wm. F. Kidder and Vass Houghton (Wm. F. Kidder & Co.), dealers in patent medicines at 83 John street, made an assignment yesterday to Benjamin Y. Pippey. Mr. Kidder, who lives in East Orange, did not come over to his lives in East Orange, did not come over to his office yesterday. He was interested in the Carboile Soap Company and the Pulsometer Fump Company. He also was said to own valuable property at Orange. On Dec. 10 articles of incorporation were filed for Wm. F. Ridder & Co., with a capital stock of \$100,000. Friends of Mr. Kidder said yesterday that the firm was solvent, and could pay in full on a little time, as Mr. Kidder had large means tied up in real estate.

Mrs. Crowley Catches a Thief.

Mrs. Mary Crowley, wife of ex-Sergeant Crowley, lots furnished rooms at 452 Grand street. Early yesterday morning she was aroused by a noise, and caught one of her lodg-ers, Frederick Wunsch, 21 years of age, in her room, carrying away a fur-lined cloak valued at \$15. Mrs. Crowley grappied with the burg-lar, and held him while she called for help, Folloeman Callahan arrested Wunsch. At Fis-sex Market Folloe Court yestorday Judge Pat-terson held him in \$1,500 for examination.

Mrs. Tom-Ht.Jon in Cours.

The Susie Elliot who was arrested in male attire in Cortlandt street on Thursday night. and charged with peddling without a licensa. was fined \$10 by Justice Smith in the Tombe was fined \$10 by Justice Smith in the Tombe Court resterday, where she appeared in her furtimmed overcoat. She was known a lewyears ago as Mrs. Tom-Ri-Jon, and used to peddle her husband's paper, the Volcano, in Park row, Mrs. Tom-Ri-Jon's husband appeared in court in the afternoon and begged for his wife's discharge. Judge Smith remitted the fine of \$10.

Inspectors of Buildings Appointed.

The Fire Commissioners yesterday appointed these additional inspectors of build-ings: Frederick Clague, Thomas Cockerill. Ings: Frederick Clague, Thomas Cockerill,
John Duffy, John E. Fitzgerald, Alexander Hichibothem, M. Lewinson, John J. McArdis,
Thomas B. Merrigan, M. J. Schwartz, and John
M. Slattery. The Commissioners appointed J.
McManus as blacksmith and J. Murphy as machibiet in the repair shop, and accepted the
resignation of George F. Scannoll, clerk in the
Fire Marshal's office.

The State of Texas in Collision

The Mallory line steamship State of Texas came up to her pler yesterday and reported that she had been in collision off Murphy's Lightship, near Sayannah, on Tuesday, with the Austrian brig Marinosa. The steamer had a hole cut in her starboard side just below the bulwarks, and nearly a hundred feet of the bulwarks were carried away. The brig was only slightly damaged.